## MANY YET TO COME

Prof. F. L. Oswald Predicts the Population for 1993.

STRIDES IN SCIENCE AND ART

nator Peffer Sees a Good Time-Coming-interesting Prodictions by Ex-Postmoster General.

A few years ago Mr. Gladatone favored he American public with the prediction has in A. D. 2000 the United States would mee em, 050,000 mhabitants, besing his cal-minution on the fact that in the course of

entistion on the fact that in the course of the last course; the population of our re-public had increased 1,000 per cour.

He might as well have inferred that a pine tragen in twentieth birthlay would be a mile bigh because in the first ten years of the addingce it had grown from an incheto a height of swelve yards.

In some of the emtern steen the rate of progress has even now fallon to one-third of its initial velocity, and will undergo an artitutional reduction as the average density of population approaches that of the trans-

of population approaches that of the trans-atlantic hives of industry. It is true that the delta of the Mississippi is more fertile than the richest bettomispids of the lower Barobe: but, on the other hand, it is equal-by sertain that the desolation of our west-urn alkali deserts is unparalleled in the drouving the labson of probabilities, there is no reason to believe that in 1960 the popu-lation of our present national territory will lation of our present national territory sacced 300,000,000

Politically our federation of states will by that time comprise Camala and probably Mexico to the lethinus of Tehuanteper, which, before the end of the next three deccors, will be crossed by a ship railway. The ocater of population will before long change its west ward line of progress to the southwest and worth. The climatic superiority of the southern uplands and the rivaled wealth of their natural resources will ultimately turn the scales against every combination of projudice.

Cotton will be spen where it grows, sincer old country towns will be roused by the across of the becometive, and the terrace lumis from the Ohio to the upper Rio transfe will be revered with orchards and vision. The thirty fourth parallel will cross the center of that garden region, and it is not improbable that some industrial emporium of the "Piedmont country"-per-haps Birminghum, Ala-will become the

great city of the future. Before the middle of the Twentieth centhry the increasing frequency of summer droughts will confront the farmers of our mibile states with the alternative of ruin or furest eniture. The reckless destruction of woodlands has never failed to make the smomer drier and warmer and the winter floods more destructive, but Anglo-American common sense will find means to arrest the progress of an evil which has turned the Eden of western Asia into a desert and reduced the productive area of our planet one-third. Every country read will be lined with shade trees.

Forms reservations will comprise the upper ridges of all our east American mountain ranges, and large areas of the and west will be redeemed by a multipule of cruhard farms, for there is no doubt that the expression of overpopulation will even-tually suggest the substitution of perennial for amonal food plants. Breadstuffs, as

for annual food plants. Breadatuffs, as well as sugar and vegetable oils, will to a language that on the soil with their fertilizing leaves and coulies their cultivators, whose labor they will find to the pleasant work of the language of the plains by affording shelter to marrials of insectivorous tirels.

In the Atlantic states competition for degrads works of yeal estate will before long grow there, and within the next thirty years events will prove that, while the risk of a polyticus was has been greatly overmated, the damper of a war of races has been quite as much underrated. The progress of estagation is gradually assimilating the intelligent classes of all creeds, but race instructs are less transfert than dogmas, and the hegre problem will yet been up as the binch spector of the North American centihinck-spector of the North American conti-

North of the Tonnessee river Sambo Africance will venish as soon as the incrosse of population brings him into sericon competition with European is miererival. On the Rio Grande the aborig-ines and Ethioptana may coolean against the north. Cancesian races and the strang-gle for supremary will involve frequent ap-peals to the arbitrament of force.

predictions: The problem of aerial invent-pation will be solved within the next twenty years. Transcontinental mails will be forwarded by means of popuration will be The perils of occurs newligation will be greatly issuemed by the introduction of mentalising communication by a system of fog belle and electric refractors, and in 1993 does of dwelling houses will be artifidaily cooled in semimer, as they are now heated in winter. F. L. OSWALD, M. D.

With the recent of the past to study we have remarable ground the believing that men will grow where, better and purer in the years to come, that our perception of human rights will be more acute as the field of these gapes whice and our vision becomes charge through knowledges that the common west will be the chief out of greenument, the beside of the poor will be accommon and the recentle will well be here. sed and the perpular will will be less; secretary will share with more all the ptics of eltirenship, lend toware will be piloto, the demockey extinct, was abol-

prime of elementary, and hours will be inflored, the desirable parties, was abolished and the people according.

We are many times decrived by what we are houses are seed little. We winter and puter the enactions of weakly criminal, yet in combination, lies the highest from it emerican. Self love is the quantest of challing forces, yet the terminal life is presented in presenting the comfort of other we find the challenge forces, yet the terminal life is present. In presenting the comfort of others we find the challenge forces of reward, while private encappipies meanthetures, resequentially benefits of meanthetunes, resequentially and private to any labor and appreciate of meanthetunes of experiment in application have wenderfully immened the efficient of labor, allowed to the comforts of the meanth of the complete and intelligence straplifies and these and intelligence straplifies and these and intelligence straplifies and these mysteries and assemble description for the original properties and the properties and assemble as determined and assemble demands an extension of the origin.

others expectation and association de-nide an intermediated tempton.

In the will we have green in 1981 that all of with America will be under one green-est, meanaged by a countri constitue of a report. One great lakes and rivers will be their numbers through annother has chan-fur may energy of heavy things. The pile will own and meanage all instru-tion of accumence, every means for emp-ing parties meade, all sources of furth sup-sered all moress lands. Larse of traffic i he straightened and highways lim-red appear incremend and writer strains.

of those will be no-waite of first; money sangers will be shown of their power, for an money will be made of cheep and musicot material and limited to its proper then mensy will be made of cheep and abundant material and limited to its proper trees, there will be no usary par mortgages—the year of juidies will have come; large landed estates will have deappeared, one ners of amble hand will support one person, justice will be dealt to all slikes and taxation will be timited to natural sources of irealization—as intel and water, the time of daily toil will be shortened to four or five hours, all willing hands will be employed and effort will be ease.

Onward and upward will move the moltiplying millions of earth, impelled by individual selflataness to minister to one another's wants till trade is free and men's leading smbitton will be to serve one another. Then the nations will be one, strikes will be unknown and poverty forgotten. Great private fortunes will become historic, for men will have learned the art of just distribution, and there will be snough for all.

W. A. PEFFER.

Professor Briggs on Sanday Newspapers.

(From Our New York Currengesdent.)

Professor Briggs does not care to say much about the results of what is called the higher cattleism upon religious thought in the next century, although it is known that he believes that before many years have passed accurate scholarship, exhaustive research and intelligent criticism will be welcomed as an aid rather than a hindrance to religious development. There is one thing, however, about which Prefessor Briggs has spoken to your currespondent freely, and that is the power of the press. He said:

which my writings have been involved to realize more than I ever did before what the power and influence of the newspaper pressure. I have found that its desire is to report great events in the religious as well as other fields of activity fully and with securacy, and I have no doubt that this tendency will continue. If it does, the in-stitution is to have greater influence in the

stitution is to have greater influence in the future than in the past.

But I have been especially interested in the development of the Sunday press, which is comparatively recent. At first I was prejudiced against it, and I would not permit any reading of these Sunday newspapers. Whether it is regrettable or not, I now realise that the Sunday press is a permanent institution; that thousands of religious people recognize and approve it, and that it can be made a power for vast good.

My hope and belief is that in the next century it will be cultivated by persons of

My hope and belief is that in the next century it will be cultivated by persons of high character and be made one of the en-gines for the dissemination of religious and moral truths and information, so that per-sons of such inclination can rely upon it for those things which they desire, and mean-while its influence will reach in this direc-tion others who are not of religious disposi-tion.

I think that good men, recognizing that the Sunday press has come to stay, will undertake to make it an influence for good, as unquestionably it can become. Its tendency is certainly in the right direction, for the Sunday press contains now matter-suit-able for the reading of those of moral and religious inclination, and there are sermons to be found in many of the news reports printed in these issues.

retary Rusk on the Future of Agriculture. Will our soil and methods of agriculture

Will our soil and methods of agriculture improve so as to provide food without diffi-culty for all our population in 1963? It would take the gift of prophecy to an-swer that inquiry, and though I bear a prophet's name and am a seventh son I never found myself gifted in the prophetic line. I can give you my opinion as to the probable relative production of this coun-try when all its available land is subject to tiliage, but who is going to tell me what our population will be in 1980? I see that a writer in a recent magazine estimates that

writer in a recent magurine estimates that it may be 1,000,000,000 in 1990, but I cannot help thinking that in making such an estimate he has indulged a little too much in prophecy for ordinary men endowed with but the usual number of senses.

As to the possible productiveness of this country, I would not hesitate to affirm that not more than one-fourth of the land available for tilings in the United States is now under cultivation. Consequently, without any further improvements in agricultural methods and with no more care than is exercised at present, the mere extension of ercised at present, the mere extension of tillage to all the available land would mul-

tillage to all the available land would multiply our production fourfold.

Now, I have already more than once expressed the conviction that the yield per
acre of most of our staple crops could be incrossed simply as the result of better forming and the application of the best methods
now available by 30 per cent. Suppose this
improvement to take place and you have a
sixfund increase of our present production. sixfud increase of our present production. Now, then, much of the land which remains to be brought under cultivation must be cultivated by means of irrigation or reclaimed by drainage, and we know that when land is cultivated under the conditions necessary to make these lends avoid able the yield is greatly in excess of that

count in estimating our possible future production, and we have not yet touched upon what inventive genius and science may discover in the interest of greater producdred years, but in the light of what these agreeries have accomplished in the post hundred years, whether the population of this country a hundred years better will be a thousand million souls or not, I think I have said enough to relieve your mind of any anxiety lest your children or your children's children should have to go hungry for want of sufficient productiveness of you must remember, and that is that fore our own people go hunger we will stop exporting food products, and the average exports of the past year or two would feed quite a number of hungry young

As regards experting food preducts, while so one can realize more than I do the im-portance of our expert trade, I would of course rather see our own demand there see to the extent of essentiality all we produce at [beme, still this suggests to me that there is a good deal of with talk about shatting off completely all immigration from European countries. Discrimination welcome to our shores is all very well, but we must not forgot that this country was bufft up by immigration very largely, and I for one shall never favor the exclusion of foreigners who some to this country with the behand intention of becoming American sitismus and, bettering their condition in life

Between you and me, when I hear people creaking about the possible depositence of the United States in the near future upon fereign countries for its food supply I am ed to me a slang expression, and salmis that they make me very, very tired.
J. M. HUSE.

Ex-Postmaster General James Predicts a

Perfect Postal Service.

When we remember that it is only a quarter of a century since the railway post-calles was established, and less than that since the free delivery in the integest rities was began, that it is only ten years since the postage was reduced from those cents to two cents, we can understand how rapisly the development of the great postal system of the United States is gring on.

The Pentiuth century is going to see a marmious fruitage from the seeds which have been some our civil war. The first of these harvests will be I think, a delivery of make to making the speed of the telegraph will be almost granted. I think it is gaing who possible for inciness men of New York and Phindelphia in comme.

as the membants of those cities could with one another.

I think it is quite likely that it will be possible for the membants of the Missistipy valley to send a letter to their correspondents on the Atlantic count in the morning and reactive an answer in time for husiness purposes upon the following day, possibly upon the same day. I think it is quite likely that fast mails running from sixty to seventy-five miles an hour will be found upon all of the trunk lines. But in addition to this I think that scientific and inventive genius is going to devise a system of mail carriage which will deliver mails perhaps at twice this speed. Distances are being cost down for passenger traffic, and the mails follow rapidly the examples of high speed.

I think that in the next century it is going to be possible perhaps for every eitmen of the United States to have his mail delivered by free carrier at his door. Alresdy we have taken vast strides since the establishment of the carrier system, and with the facilities for communication increased at the tremendons rate which now characterizes these movements it ought to be possible in the next century for every citizen, no matter where he lives, to receive his mail at his doorstep and without cost.

possible in the next century for every citizen, no matter where he lives, to receive his mail at his doorstep and without cost.

The citizens who live in the next century are not going to pay two cents for a letter postage glamp. The price will be reduced to one cent, and perhaps by the beginning of the next century. The government has never made and does not want to make receiver out of the restal service it only never made and does not want to make money out of the postal service; it only wants that the postal department shall be self sustaining, and the people will get the benefit of the profits. With the enormous increase in business which is sure to come, the revenues of the government will by and by be sufficient to justify the reduction of

by be summered to passify the reduced of letter postage to one cent.

Ocean postage is going to be reduced so that we are to have penny postage, or a two cent stamp will forward a letter to any part of Europe. The ocean mail service will be improved until it becomes as systematic and regular as is the postal service of to-day. There is another thing which is sure to come in the next century, and that is postal savings banks. There will be object. tion to this from some quarters, but my impression is that the people are bound to make such use of the postoffice department. THOMAS L. JAMES.

How They Will Dress in 1993. I regard the present date as the climax of fashion in dress. While it has taken several hundred years to work up to it, the decline will be far more rapid. Man has simply been goaded to a point of desperation, and a change is bound to occur. I have already given an order on the downward slide and in a couple of weeks shall appear as a pioneer in the new movement. We shall not only restore the dress of our greatnot only restore the dress of our great-grandfathers before we stop, but run the costumes of Adam and Eve a pretty close

Man wears too much cloth, and that cloth is cut up into too many shapes. The 20,000,000 men of the United States are 20,000,000 men of the United States are wearing an average of twenty buttons each, making 400,000,000 buttons for all, estimated to weigh 23,000,000 pounds. Five buttons can be made to answer every purpose, even at this day. Fifty years hence the number will be reduced to two or three pieces of flahime, or tarred rope may be made to answer every purpose. My greatgrandfather used horse nails in place of buttons, and I don't begin to be as rich, handsome and healthy as he was.

Collars, cuffs, neckties, starched shirts, sleeve buttons and underwear are of molecular origin. The idea of the inventors was to keep down the population by making man kill his fellow man, and it has been a success. Darius, the great and wise king

success. Darius, the great and wise king of Persia, never had a shirt in his seventy-two years of life, and I don't propose to set myself up as being a heap better man than Washington ever even saw a suit of flan-nels, and yet he managed to wallop the British and hold down the White House to

the general satisfaction of the country.

Not one of the pilgrim fathers lauded in Not one of the pilgrim fathers lauded in this country with socks on his feet or collars and tails on his coat. Any artist who puts coattails on a pilgrim father ought to be sent to jail for his ignorance. These things were not only accounted as superfluous, but positively unhealthy. The coats were tailless and collariess, and one wooden button was considered all that was necessary. Are we any healthier than the pilgrim fathers? Can we run faster, jump sary. Are we any healthfur than the pargrim fathers? Can we run faster, jump higher or stow away more corned beef and cabbage at a dinner?

Hannibal never had a sock on his foot.

He never saw a vest. Had a man come fooling around him with a starched shirt there would have been a sudden death. when a civilized being would have to buy at least three two shilling neckties per year to be in the swim he would have called that man a liar and a horse thief. Am I a better man than Hannibal? Can I have the cheek to characterize him as a slop

shop dresser? Woman will keep right on until every one of her suits costs a million dollars apiece, but man is bound to return to the simplicity of Biblical days. Sandals, a toga and a cheap straw hat will replace the costumes now worm. Sandals will strike us as rathered for Japaners and town and strate. er cool for January, and togue and straw hats will bother us some at first with a blizzard whooping around, but in time the change will give general satisfaction, and we will look back in contempt and disgret upon the costumes of today. My straw hat and sandals are finished, and my toga is to be sent home next week. How they will take it along Broadway is more than I can take it along Brosslway is believed the way, and I shall fall—to be remembered and blossed.

N. QUAD. blessed

All sorts of odd and old fashioned trinkets are coming into favor. Old fashioned pendent brooches that have been treasured up for years are now being brought out and worn with pictors govens. There is a perfect furure for buckles of every description, and every-body is ransacking old bones of heirlooms and worrying their elderly relatives for the old poste or silver buckles. of former days. There is great faccingtion even in the new ones made now in all the old patterns, for they smarten up eld gowns, lend attraction to slouder waists, give style to quaint headgear and dressy daintiness to a plain slipper. -New York Sun.

A girl in Wasco bet a kiss against a dollar with the editor of the Wasco News. that Harrison would be elected. The stakeholder of the dollar was a hossely old maid, and when he claimed the kins from the girl he was coolly informed that the etalephoider held both here and would cheerfully deliver them on demand .-Portland Oregonian.

Twin he there resident Warson. They rememble each other closely. One was married a few days ago, a reception was given and nonserous roung friends were present. Many young ladies in offering congratulations addressed the wrong busher and showered han with kieses.—

Trething Lore.

Ha-Do you love out, darling! She Sometimes I think I do, and then onin, when you have on that hideron. being, new overcook, I doubt she strength

the symplectic of those often could with WE RUN OUR COURSE

It Will Not End With the Nineteenth Century. HOW THE WORLD WILL WAG

> Happiness and Longevity Will Increase With Material Prosperity. Says Van Buren Benslow.

In 1908 there would be a population with-in the present area of the United States of 8-0.000,000—if it should double every thirty years. The actual figures would hardly fall below \$10,000,000. This would imply an

years. The actual figures would hardly fall below #0.000,000. This would imply an immense progress in the trigation of our arid lands, in the cultivation of our mountains and sand plains, in the drainage of our iowiands, in the ntilitation for manure of the present waste of fertility through the sewage of our cities, in the restoration of soils and of forceta in seed selection and intense plant culture so as greatly to increase the product per acre, and in the introduction from all parts of the world of new animals and plants and fishes for food. The average crop of wheat per acre, where planted, will be likely to rise from twelve or twenty bushels, as now, to 125 bushels per acre, to which all ground intensively cultivated is equal. The size of food animals will increase by 10 or 20 per cent., and utensits and dwellings will be manufactured largely of pulps and cements, so as to utilize vegetation and stone in every stage of decay, waste or unfitness.

So vast a population could hardly beheld under one government unless the principle of federation should be solextended as to leave a larger measure of home rule or state rights or "local option" than would now seem possible. But I think the states of North and South America may by wise measures of rollvereins, reciprocity, currency union, arbitration and subsidized lines of transit be so interlaced and affiliated that the distinction between American states not now in our Union and those which are in it will be leasened.

As to the world at large, it will be more clearly divided between four great languages and races—viz., the German-Anglo-American, which is Protestant; the Celtic, Slavic or Tartar, the African and the Chi-

guages and races—viz., the German-Anglo-American, which is Protestant; the Celtic, Slavic or Tartar, the African and the Chiness. The three or four Latinized languages of western Europe-viz., English, French, German, Spanish and Italian-will have be-

German, Spanish and Italian—will have become more nearly or quite one language by a process of constant reciprocal borrowing of new words and because of their Saxon-Roman blending.

The functions of government will be less coercive and more suggestive—L. a., they will relate less to the preservation of order and more to the promotion of pleasure, progress and the diffusion of information and thought. They will imprison fewer fetons and publish more statistics. The army, navy and treasury will decline in relative importance, while the census,

army, navy and treasury will decline in relative importance, while the census, bureau of agriculture and geological survey will contain the substance of the government's future work and the germs of its future expansion.

The distinction between state and private management will not be so definite as it now is, as very much state business will be open to the influence of private individuals, much as the national mails are now carried by private contract under the restraints of open competition. Most education is done by private enterprise through the press, and in our recent war the most effective battle was fought by the Monitor, a private ship worked by private capital. a private ship worked by private capital.

pear future be the field in which state and private management will most freely blend—the state managing on behalf of the users, and the trustees representing private capital managing on behalf of the creators of these ways. Public means of cooling all dwellings in summer andwarming them in winter, of irrigating all lands, of supplying power, implements and workmen for all industries will in like manner exist, the capital invested in which will be a source of private income to individuals, while the mode of use and rate of cost or tax for use shall be largely state questions. pear future be the field in which state and

Experience has shown that gold and all-ver coin depend for their abundance, util-ity and vaine upon the private industry of the miners and the effective demand of the commercial world, and that governments in coming can do little more than to certify facts already existing. If any change in monetary methods shall occur, it will be to make the issue of both coined and paper money in a palpably an affair of private industry of iess of state control.

Intemp since in the use of liquors now results largely from the custom of "treating " Treating results from the fact that the laboring classes get their news concern-ing work, prices and the means of living in the saloous, which are also the only places where a worthless man's opinion can find a hearing or where a poor man can find a hearing or where a poor man can drive a bargain or cater for employment without paying intelligence office fees or brokers fees. If other agencies can substi-tute some different nort of clearing house for a worthless man's opinions and some other kind of exchange for a poor man's labor, there will be less treating and less in-

temperance.

At present every introduction to a new sequaintance in a saloun must be ratified by the securi glass, every bargain must be senied by drinks every negotiation is smoothed by whisky Yet out of these arise most of the acquaintances, bargains and percontations which belp millions to earn their fiving. If temperance legisla-tion undergoes any changes, it should be in two flues-viz., toward the autotitution of ture for deteriorated liquors of light wines of high wines, of cheap flutters in place of

door liquors and of the official sale of liquors instead of the taxed sale.

The confinement and punishment of crimfinite is muchievens to the criminal, wholly without reformatory tendencies, and is of little and doubtful value to society as a deterrent force. Industry to the only reformer. It is more promoted by marriage, roluniza tion freedors and success in life than by enforced solitude compact direllings, constraint, relitacy and talines.

Freedom of divorce is a race element. It was strong ... Greece, lacking in Rosne, a privilege of the more sex only in Jewry, but of women also in Germany. Its adjust-ment will depend on a species of local op-tics which will early according as race and blood prescribe.
As to the accommission of wealth, the

conservable of all the forms of wealth which are in world me must increasingly become the heats of private fortunes, that the use or loan or enfortment of all this social wealth mines increasingly rouse to the public. world's arts the one of every form of social would be a present as to corp an income; cheaply in proportion as its comprehip is concentrated into few hands so long will great corporations and vant business occurrencing grow to power and numbers, bycomes the such them individuals on loss grow in efficiency, freedom and potent to utilize their rime, talents and

The intering clauses will become inequal-ingly dependent upon those who direct their labor in channels in which it will con-fer the greatest rules on solety, and in est competent on and the largest flierty of individual action for themselves. The liberty of the inhoring classes grows with the efficiency of the organization of labor, which hadde or stores or directs their taker

In those channels wherein it will be most useful to society by being most largely supplemented and re-entured by machinery, which concents utility to acciety is always in fact measured by the wage or profit or reward it receives.

Hence, inter becomes free in the degree that it is bound to merre the needs of other later, whose efficient demand is measured by its own capacity to produce what others will consume and commune what others will consume and commune what others will consume and commune wint others produce. Present facts supply as with the means of determining that our sails and methods of agriculture will be more productive per capits as our population increases, until it shall have reached at least thirtyfold its present number. In 1999 it will not have passed tenfold.

Society will be seen to be governed more by economic laws and less by judge-made and legislative law.

Medicine will be perceived to be efficient

and legislative law.

Medicine will be perceived to be efficient in the degree in which it has been administered to the patients' amerators, rhighbors, family and friends. That which has to be administered to himself, it will be perceived, is too feeble to reach the disease.

All theselogs will be expected to be not

administered to himself, it will be perceived, is too feeble to reach the disease.

All theology will be conceiled to be mythology. Whatever respect is now accorded to the former pagent religious of Greece, Rome, Egypt, Persia and India will be accorded to Christianity, together with the higher merit of having absorbed and utilized all the others. But the world in getting away from idolatry will not become materialistic. It will recognise the wondrous mysteries which underlie all the supposed simplicities of the material universe and will all the more profoundly perceive that it would be impossible for any heathen artificer to frame an idol of stone or brass without successfully imprisoning the Godhead in the image.

The principal change which will occur in American literature will be that there will be an American literature. There will even be American art, American novels in addition to those of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Bret Harte, an American drama above "The Danites" or "Blue Jeans" and American music in addition to our plantation ministrelsy.

Educational methods will be so modified as to reveal a high and fine art in broiling a chicken, but will dismiss the senseless a chicken, but will dismiss the senscloss and soulless clatter of the piano to the limbo of the obsolete. In dress men will again wear colors, and dress the legs in tights just as soon as they again have the

Trowsers will be relegated to bookkeepers, barbers, pastry bakers and cripples. In the degree that women own the property they will dress plainly. The era of color in dress among women for three centuries past has been due to the fact that men held the purse, and the dress of women certified male generosity. As women come to hold the purse and the estates, they will dress

male generosity. As women come to hold the purse and the estates, they will dress themselves more plainly. Men will then put on color and wear tights to please women. Still women will never largely control the coercive or military functions of government. But as these functions subside in prominence and the attractive functions grow toward their maximum—i.e., as governments seek coercion less, and education, art and dignity more, women will come to do more reigning. Cities will become great only as workshops. The poor as well as the rich of cities will have country residences, since the transportation to and fro will be so minimized that to reside in the city will be needless.

Every home will be a clubhouse and the words "boarding house" will follow the word "tavern" into oblivion. The chief discoveries will consist in producing fire out of water, silver out of ciay, strong and permanent buildings out of paper, a locomotive force out of gravity, diamonds out of charcoal, and in making it always possible because profitable for every intelligent person to travel. For servants you will simply touch the button, and they will be turned on or off at pleasure, like water or gas by the general office. The mere fact that one is a "servant" will give less indication than now that he is poor. He may be rich, yet serve. now that he is poor. He may be rich

The race will be handsomer, healthler and happier, and its longevity will so increase that lives of 130 years will be as frequent as now are those of ninety.

Our greatest city will be near the Rocky mountains—probably Denver or Salt Lake

The most honored American now living will probably be Robert G. Ingersoll, as deep odium while one lives is the surest test of a man being far enough in advance of his time to be hated by his contemporaries of his time to be hated by his contemporaries and therefore revered by posterity.

Generally it is essential to the broadest and most popular worship that one's influence shall have been put forth to mold and modify religion rather than philosophy, science, art or government. Ingersoil in this regard stands with Luther, Calvin, Mohammed, Jesus, Buddha and Confucius—an infidel to the ancient faith and a mold-

er of the coming faith. Seldom can the laurels be tern from the brow of a man who successfully defends the character of God against the blasphe-mous aspenions of the majority of his

orshipers.

If Ingersoll shall be most honored by the multitude in 1998 it will not prevent Thomas A. Edison from being most honored by

VAN BUREN DENSLOW.

Chauncey M. Depew on the Future of Political Parties.

[From Our New York Corresp Channey M. Depew, in speaking of the probable relation of American parties to the government and to one mother in the Twentieth century, said: "The issues will of course constantly change. New ones will arise. No man can tell exactly what form they will take. It is very evident that the Twentieth century is to witness a continu-nice of the predictions intellectual, commer-cial and religious activity that has character-ized the closing years of the Nineteenth cenized the closing years of the Nineteenth cen-tury. Social, economic, commercial and very largely business questions will be rep-resented in party platforms. There will be shifting of individuals constantly from one party to the other, yet I am entisfied that the essential differences which will distin-guish the two great parties, and there never can be more than two great parties in this country, will be precisely those which have distinguished American parties since the foundation of the government.

foundation of the government.

"There will be one party which will be essentially what the Republican party of today is, what its predecessor, the Whig party, was, and which will contain as its germ the idea which was at the bottom of the party which Hamilton created. It may be called possibly the party which favors the patternal theory of government, although that is not a strictly accurate dethough that is the party which has faith acciption. It is the party which has faith in the power and the duty of the national government to do all proper things for the development of the prosperity and happiness of the American people. Those who think as I de will call if the party of progrose It is the aggressive force in the ra-tional government. It takes a broad view of the powers and responsibilities of the government. It sees in the constitution not only permission but concession to do those things which are constant for the general welfare of the people.

This underlying principle will influence this party's relation to all new questions—

escial, economic and commercial-which

may arise.

The other party will be essentially that one which was created by Thomas Jeffer are. Incomprison elegents may appear in it, but they will be conveniented by this maximing principle of the party as they have been in the past. It will be the logical and the healthy opposition principle to that contained in the other party as its vital on

and contestimes the other, but, in the long-run the average representing the extreme view in neither party will dominate the destinies of the nation. This is benth. This is the harvest of a vigorous and strong government. This party will tuste upon cortaining to be narrow knote as possible the powers of the general government, and will be sought by those who believe that the government should de nothing which private enterprise or states and municipal-ities can do.

We have in this description the action.

"We have in this description the animating influences of the great political parties in the next century. I should regret to see any other party representing any distinction as its vital principle than those which I have assued arise in this country. I believe that the political life of the next century will be as exciting, as invigorating as has been that which has enabled us, with the shifting of power from one party to another, back and forth, to advance as we have in a single century from an inconsiderable people to one of the great incions of the corth, so that in the Twentieth century the United States will have taken its phase of destiny as pre-eminent among the governments of the world."

The Desitny of the United States.

The manifest destiny of the United States is to dominate the American hemisphere, not by political intrigue, diplomatic negotiations nor the force of arms, not by the annexation of territory nor the establishment of piotectorates, but by the influence of example and commercial relations. The tie that will bind the American republics and colonics will be the tie of trade, and in 1968 American commerce to a very large degree will be confined to American waters.

There will be a railway between Busines Ayres and Chicago, and the remnant of that race whose misfortunes have made the history of abru pathetic will contemplate the blessings of civil and religious liberty under the shadows of the Bartholdi status and the Washington menument. There will be weekly voyages across the gulf which divides the southern coasts of Central and South America, and the theory of Columbus concerning a western passage to

tral and South America, and the theory of Columbus concurning a western passage to the Indies will be restized by the construction of an isthmian canal.

The fabled El Dorado, which was sought so persistently for three centuries among the green jungles of the Orinoco and the Amazon, will be found in the bosom of the Andes, and the gold and aliver of Bolivia and the diamonds of Bruzil will be exchanged for the estion of our southern section and the manufactured merchandise of our northern states.

tion and the manufactured merchandise of our northern states.

As we must have the coffee, the sugar and other fruits of the tropic zones, so must those who raise them have the results of our mechanical industry and genius. The Creator intended there should be an ex-change of products between the American continents and distributed their natural surces so that their population can hve prospecity and conjentment without an resources so that their population can hve in prosperity and contentment without an ounce of European or Asiatic merchandise. The value of the commerce between the United States and the Latin-American countries in 1870 was £170,604,000; in 1890, £380,826,000; in 1891, £222,226,000, and in 1882 £381,440,000, which shows that the divine purpose is gradually becoming a fact.

WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS.

Congressman Harter on Paternal Ge

ment.

I believe that in 1993 the government will, if possible, he more completely divorced from ownership in railroads and telegraphs than now. Long before that faraway date it will become the settled conviction of the governing classes, the newspaper power and of those writers who are read and of the speakers who are listened to that the less the government meddles with private affairs, the less it interferes with commercial enterprises, and the more closely it confines literif to the few but necessary functions properly belonging to it, the better.

The doctrine that the government which governs least is best will much earlier than 1993 be the unwritten but fundamental law. Instead of enormously increasing our civil service list, which government ownership of railroads and telegraphs would necessitate, as the nation grows I believe it will constantly but perhaps slowly decrease, and that while the aggregate may be larger the proportion of our people so engaged will be smaller than in 1893.

Of course I know the apparent present

Of course I know the apparent present tendency toward centralization, but 100 years is a long time, and it will give ample-time for all great experiments in this direction to collapse, and instead of the government in 1980 taking the child at the cradle and resring him under public super-vision and under official control at the ex-pense of the community, and finally, after feeding and clothing him by law and under rule and regulation, burying him in a state cometery and putting an official headstone up for him a wiser generation will inter-fere even less with him and his occupations than now, and men will be left to work out their own salvation, politically and morally,

re than in 1808. What is true in this direction will be true of business enterprises of all kinds, and the man who in 1983 talks of the government buying and operating rairroads will be looked upon by the charitably disposed as a sort of Rip Van Winkle, and by the more matter of fact as an ignoramus, and by the scientific as suffering from a mild form of dementia. MICHAEL D. HARTER.

Sympathy For Prominent Criminals.

The sentence of Ferdinand de Lesseps to five years' imprisonment as a comm felon appears to have caused intense surprice in the United States. Few scen to doubt his guilt, but many condemn the severity of his sentence. This is unforhere-sympathy for criminals. In this country De Lessers and his coconspirators would never have been convict let alone imprisoned. When the rish and venerable directors of the swindling Glasgow bank were first mulcted of their fortunes and then imprisoned for life, a cry of horror went up from the United

In this country we dislike to convict "prominent citizens." Our moral fiber seems to be getting flabby. Our pity for criminals is fast becoming mandlin. It will be a good thing for the country when we cease to hiner thieves because they are rich and stop shaking hands with rascals became they are "smart."

A new industry has lately been de-

making. A clever woman has started an establishment whose handsome waiting room is provided with soft rage for the 4-footed patrons, as well as divens for their mistremes, and here she takes orders for the coats and blankets which Dot and Thy and Joy must have to protect their tender frames from the blasts

The venture has already proved suc coastul and may lead in time to the starting of a dog faction publication, although it cannot be said that the want of this has been keenly felt .- Now York

Don't make a tolt from your 6 o'clock dianer table to your clob and leave the peer sool, who would like to enjoy your so ciety, to the horrors of an evening all Remain for that the tenderest mother the most untiring househorper would be an econological change from payment home duties.

## FOOLED IN THE DARK

How a Planter Tried to Recover Money He Had Lost.

WAS A DRAMATIC SCENE

He Secured a Pockes Full of Chips or the Wrong Color and Then Disappeared From Vices.

the Great Northern pesterday. The old man must have been a character before the infirmities of age took him out of active life and left him the free use

of artire life and left him the free use of only his tongue and memory. His name is Seth Martin and his home St. Louis, mays the Chicago Inter Genna.

He is full of reminiscences of the old days on the Mississippi when the steamboats that piled between New Orienne and St. Louis were floating genthing dens. Said old Mr. Martin.

"I read romantic, rese-colored counts of those old days semestic Strange odds and ends get into the pro and come to me. It's very pretty to re shout, but the real thing was not so nice. The black-eyed, black-mustached here gambler that you read about was southing but a here. There was no chivalry in his nature, and he was ready for any dark deed that would profit him. Of course I am speaking of the professional gambler, her every one gambled; if they had not done so the



The chivalrous ones were the young

southern planters, reckless, but not mean, who would play the full limit and get fleeced. We read now, two, of beautiful octoroon girls, white as their masters, who were put up as stakes representing so much money, and who have been won and carried off by strange men, away from mother,

father, husband or sweethears.
"In the whole course of my experience I never saw an octoroon disposed of in this way. These light-colored negresses, who have been the stakes in stories, are the creation ontirely of the writers. The fact is the octoroon and other light-colored negroes are a great deal more common today than they were then. But I have seen negro women disposed of in this fashion, but there was no romance to it. They were generally plantation negroes, rough and hard, and fit for the severest work, and were said at the first market where the winners hap-

pened to land. "Pights were not as common -as might be supposed amid such sur-roundings, and with such lawless charactors. The known readiness to shoot and fight of these men was the guarantee of peace. They respected each other's abilities in the fighting line teo much to quarrel over trivial affairs, and many of the unprofessional passengers who gambled knew better than to dispute. There is one incident in this conection that is more prominent than

"I was on one of the smaller bouts one night on which were some gamblers going down the river to meet a large steamer coming up. I suppose the partners on the big boat had most of their gambling machinery. At any rate, when they saw two or three jump plantation men on the best they could only find one greensy pack of cards and no chips. The best had a cargo of corn, so one of the party sheliest some and it was used for chips.

"About the time this decision was

"About the time this decision was made one of the planters disappeared. He had managed to slip shown in the hold where the corn was and in the dark he took the first car he found, and, shelling it, put the corn in his pocket. He afterward joined the game, buying some chips, which he pinned in another pocket. It was his intention, if he lost the 'chips' he longto, to fall back on the 'chips' he bought, to fall back on the 'chips' he had stoken.

"Luck was against him and he feat his last honest this last honest thin It was his turn to 'acte." He plunged his hand down in his pocket, got some grains of earn and slapped them on the table. When he raised his hand to and behold, the grains were red. In an instant every man was on his feet. Cue hald a plated at his head while the rest went through his pockets. Of course, they brought up a whole lot of red corn. The corn that the dealers had shalled and given out was white. They brough him hand and foot sed were holding a council to determine what to do with him hand and foot sed were holding a council to determine what to do with him when we heard the whitethe of the big etermine.

big elemmer.
"They took him on board with the and I never could learn what they did, with him, but I was on the river for many years after that and I never man

Funds for the frish Village.

The Irish Industries association, which is building a Dongal sastle and an Irich williage at the purk, has red ly remited asistantial sevietance the project, and now feels confident that the charity will be of great a ance to the cottage industries of Ireland. At a recent meeting in Imblin. at which the lord mayor procided, it was announced that the donations to the fund new amounted to \$14,000 and that have aggregating \$18,000 had been made to the fund. Andrew Carnegia. appears among the donors. He gave \$1 mm. Mes. William & Gladstone gues 130 The donations made in the United